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for the English-reading public as good a translation of Professor Som-bart's *Luxury and War* as Dr. Epstein has given us of *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*.

LINDLEY M. KEASBEY.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

La Protection Légale des Travailleurs aux Etats-Unis. By MAURICE DEWAVRIN and GEORGES LECARPENTIER. Paris, Marcel Riviere et Cie, 1913.—348 pp.

Traité des Retraites Ouvrières. By P. PINOT and J. COMOLET-TIRMAN. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1911.—viii, 444 pp.

L'Acheteur : Les Ligues Sociales d'Acheteurs. By MAURICE DESLANDRES. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1911.—507 pp.

Le Protectionnisme Ouvrier. By GIUSEPPE PRATO. Translated by GEORGES BOURGUIN. Paris, Marcel Riviere et Cie, 1912.—vi 318 pp.

The work of Dewavrin and Lecarpentier consists chiefly of a lengthy analysis of the labor legislation of the United States, classified under the traditional heads. No attempt has been made to appraise the character of the administration, nor do the authors offer any conclusions as to how far the legislation has been effective in realizing the aims of the legislature. For example, in the chapter on *Conciliation et Arbitrage* we find an accurate and comprehensive statement of the legal provisions constituting and controlling the various boards of mediation and arbitration, federal and state, but no estimate of the effectiveness of these boards relatively or absolutely. The work is similar, therefore, to the well-known work of Lindley D. Clark on *The Law of the Employment of Labor*. It is, however, distinctly inferior to that treatise for American students, since it contains very scanty discussion of the court decisions.

One feature of the book will, however, be of considerable interest to American readers. At the end of each chapter the authors have added a summary of the French legislation on the same subject, and, in the conclusion, they have brought together the chief differences between the French and American labor legislation. In brief, they find that, as far as the substance of the law goes, the American law is superior to the French except in provision for old-age pensions and in compensation for accidents. They find, on the other hand, that the organs of interpretation and enforcement in this country are inferior to those in France.

The subject of old-age pensions has hitherto attracted little attention in the United States, but it may reasonably be expected that in the course of time the same influences which have led to the establishment of systems of old-age pensions in other industrial countries will make themselves felt here. The French system of old-age pensions was long considered and has been slowly built up. In many features it differs from the systems in other countries and it therefore deserves careful consideration. The law of 1910 is fundamental in the French system, and the detailed commentary offered by P. Pinot and J. Comolet-Tirman in their treatise affords the best exposition of that law. The work contains, in addition to a luminous exposition, the full text of the law and a useful practical guide for each of the classes of persons concerned in the law.

It is a curious fact that, despite the great annual output of economic writing in the United States, it remained for a French economist to give us the first exhaustive work on the Consumers' League movement. In his entertaining and instructive monograph, M. Maurice Deslandres, Professor at Dijon, deals with the history and principles of the leagues and describes in detail the activities of the American, French, German and Swiss leagues. Naturally, the account of the French league looms somewhat large and the American reader would have been gratified by a fuller account of the activities of the American League—the mother league, and, one judges, still the most effective. But the sections of the book dealing comparatively with the work of the different leagues and the principles of the movement are of general interest to all students of social movements.

The author, it is perhaps needless to say, is convinced of the great possibilities in interesting the consumer in the conditions under which the goods he buys are made and sold. He lays chief stress, therefore, on the cultivation of the conscience of the individual. His treatment of the collective action of the consumer through the devices of the "label" and the "white list" is, however, less full than one would have wished. He is convinced of the desirability of both devices, but does not attempt any critical estimate of the results actually achieved nor—what is more important—of the limitations on the use of these devices.

The work of Professor Prato, published in 1910 and now translated into French, is the most important general study of the exclusion of immigrants which has so far been made. The historical account of the development of exclusion is marked by wide reading and penetrating

judgment as to the importance of particular incidents. When, however, Professor Prato passes to argument, he is far less convincing. Throughout he sees only the benefits derived from immigration, and his treatment of such questions as the effect of immigration on the standard of living is far from satisfactory. His attempts to show the evils of exclusion by the case of Australia is about as scientific in method as the ordinary campaign speech. But the book, despite its partisan tone, is one of the most notable in the literature of immigration. It is to be hoped that its translation into French will increase its accessibility to American students.

GEORGE E. BARNETT.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

The Occupational Diseases : Their Causation, Symptoms, Treatment, and Prevention. By W. GILMAN THOMPSON, M. D. New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1914.—xxvi, 724 pp.

Dr. Thompson's comprehensive and authoritative treatise on occupational diseases is at once an indication of the interest which enlightened American physicians are beginning to take in this subject, and a notable contribution to the campaign for industrial hygiene in which the author has been a valued leader. Although written primarily for the use of physicians, it is enriched with full information in regard to safety and sanitary devices, the progress of regulative legislation, and other aspects which concern more nearly the employers and employees, upon whose intelligent coöperation progress toward better industrial conditions so vitally depends.

The book is divided into seven parts. Part i treats of the history, classification, general pathology and etiology of occupational diseases, and part ii of general remedial measures. Parts iii to v discuss in detail different occupational diseases : first those due to irritant substances, then those due to harmful environment, and finally special occupational diseases. In part vi the influence of special conditions (e. g., alcoholism, drug habits etc.) on the occupational diseases is considered, while part vii covers the miscellaneous occupational diseases grouped by industries not included in the foregoing classification. An analytical table of contents and an exhaustive index enable the reader to turn readily to the discussion of the particular diseases which may happen to interest him.

Writing as a trained physician and scientist, Dr. Thompson is as careful to emphasize what we do not yet know about occupational diseases in the United States, as what, to no small extent through his own